

DESCRIPTION

Species Reactivity	Human
Specificity	Detects human Fas Ligand/TNFSF6 in direct ELISAs.
Source	Monoclonal Mouse IgG _{2B} Clone # 154911
Purification	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
Immunogen	Chinese Hamster Ovary cell line, CHO-derived human Fas Ligand/TNFSF6 Pro134-Leu281 Accession # P48023
Conjugate	Alexa Fluor 350 Excitation Wavelength: 346 nm Emission Wavelength: 442 nm
Formulation	Supplied 0.2mg/ml in 1X PBS with RDF1 and 0.09% Sodium Azide
*Contains <0.1% Sodium Azide, which is not hazardous at this concentration according to GHS classifications. Refer to the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for additional information and handling instructions.	

APPLICATIONS

Please Note: Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. [General Protocols](#) are available in the Technical Information section on our website.

Western Blot	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.
Immunohistochemistry	Optimal dilution of this antibody should be experimentally determined.

PREPARATION AND STORAGE

Shipping	The product is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below.
Stability & Storage	Protect from light. Do not freeze. 12 months from date of receipt, 2 to 8 °C as supplied

BACKGROUND

Fas Ligand (FasL), also known as CD178, CD95L, or TNFSF6, is a 40 kDa type II transmembrane member of the TNF superfamily of proteins. Its ability to induce apoptosis in target cells plays an important role in the development, homeostasis, and function of the immune system (1). Mature human Fas Ligand consists of a 179 amino acid (aa) extracellular domain (ECD), a 22 aa transmembrane segment, and a 80 aa cytoplasmic domain (2). Within the ECD, human Fas Ligand shares 81% and 78% aa sequence identity with mouse and rat Fas Ligand, respectively. Both mouse and human Fas Ligand are active on mouse and human cells (2, 3). Fas Ligand is expressed on the cell surface as a nondisulfide-linked homotrimer on activated CD4+ Th1 cells, CD8+ cytotoxic T cells, and NK cells (1). Fas Ligand binding to Fas/CD95 on an adjacent cell triggers apoptosis in the Fas-expressing cell (2, 4). Fas Ligand also binds DcR3 which is a soluble decoy receptor that interferes with Fas Ligand-induced apoptosis (5). Fas Ligand can be released from the cell surface by metalloproteinases as a 26 kDa soluble molecule which remains trimeric (6, 7). Shed Fas Ligand retains the ability to bind Fas, although its ability to trigger apoptosis is dramatically reduced (6, 7). In the absence of TGF-β, however, Fas Ligand/Fas interactions instead promote neutrophil-mediated inflammatory responses (3, 8). Fas Ligand itself transmits reverse signals that costimulate the proliferation of freshly antigen-stimulated T cells (9). Fas Ligand-induced apoptosis plays a central role in the development of immune tolerance and the maintenance of immune privileged sites (10). This function is exploited by tumor cells which evade immune surveillance by upregulating Fas Ligand to kill tumor infiltrating lymphocytes (8, 11). In gld mice, a Fas Ligand point mutation is the cause of severe lymphoproliferation and systemic autoimmunity (12, 13).

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